leserving of a comparison with the French sasignats, the Continental money, or any irreble issues, as we have proved it to be andeserving of comparison with wildcat, South dea or Mississippi bubbles.

The Watering Places-Recreation and

Retrenchment.
The approaching summer heats hint rural repreations and a trip to the watering places. The approach of the tax collector, who will be knocking at our doors in a few weeks more, is strongly admonitory of retrenchment. On the one hand is the necessity of recreation. On the other hand is the necessity of economy. Pater milias will find these two necessities as ancoying as the Scylla and Charybdis of ancient

Managers of places of public amusement have already discerned the problem of retrenchment and recreation, and have tried to solve it by putting down their prices of admission. We now have the Opera, with a hash of Herrmann and Gottschalk included, for half the usual charge. The theatres, while affecting to keep up their old rates, eke out their audiences by free tickets. Such establishments as the Cremorne Garden, however, have a greater attendance than any of the theatres. for the entrance fee is less onerous, and the combination of town and country, performance and promenade, icecream and isolation, is more enjoyable. The Central Park, free to all visitors, robed in green, decorated with flowers and musical with birds and Dodworth's band, is more popular than Opera, theatre or garden. Thus we discover that the people patronize best that establishment which gives them the most rural felicity at the least expense. The Central Park Is just that establishment

The watering places will suffer greatly this year. Many of the best patrons of such summer haunts will content themselves with an occasional trip to the rural districts, an occasional visit to a country cousin and an occasional drive through the Central Park. Newports with its expensive hotels and more expensive cottages, will be deserted: Saratoga, with its founting turnouts and endless dissipations, will be visited only by a class of persons who will add little to the reputation of the hotels or the profits of the landlords; Sharon Springs, with ts conceited, half-breed airs, will be desolate, and those persons who are obliged to go there to drink the sulphur water will reside in the comfortable little hotels by the springs where the air is medicinal and invigorating and no longer frequent the former fashionable houses, where the bad air, bad music and bad hours did them more harm than all the sulphur springs in the world could remedy. From the fate of these crack watering places judge that of all the rest, except, perhaps, those very near this metropolis. No one knows any one who is going to a fashionable watering place this year-Everybody has decided either to remain in the city or to spend a few weeks in the genuine country. We expect that this season will inaugurate a complete change in the character of our watering places; and this change will probably be for the better, as it cannot possibly be for the worse.

Deduct, then, the comparatively few people who will board during the summer at those little hotels upon Long and Staten Islands and the Jersey shore, which offer the inducements of reduced rates and an hour's sail from the city, and we still have a very large majority of our citizens who will depend upon the Central Park for the staple of their summer recreations. No impending inflation of the money market can alter this conclusion. As far as our experience goes, money is never inflated in value, though it may be in size, just as five coppers are worth no more than a five cent piece, although they are a great deal heavier to carry about. Nor need any one com summer in the city. There is no other place in the world where so many attractions, rural and urban, are felicitously combined as at our Central Park. An hour's ride from the business portion of the city brings you to the Park country, with lawns, lakes, groves and drives prepared with the greatest taste, and with views and vistas unsurpassed in beauty. This double edvantage of being in the city and in the country at the same time cannot be enjoyed at any watering place. The Park is now in excellent order, and would be unexceptionable were it not for the fast trotting teams which infest its vicinity. The Bowery butcher boys, who used to drive their rat-like ponies about the city. have disappeared; but in their stead we have the Fifth avenue butcher boys, with their celebrated studs. They are men with more wealth than brains, who have made money easily, but do not know how to spend it rightly. Instead of driving their horses like gentlemen, they affect the jockey and the turfite. One refuses to race, but gets up religious trots against time. Another professes to be modest, but has his herses and himself photographed together for a carte de visite, the horses making a much better appearance than the man. If the policemen at the Park will order these aristocratic butcher boys off the grounds the public will be greatly obliged, and we may confidently rely upon the tax collector to complete the suppression of this silly, tasteless, unrefined style of rowdy

ANOTHER RESEL PRIVATEER .-- Some time ago there appeared in the HERALD, among the items of intelligence from Europe, an announcement of the building of a screw propeller, called the Oviedo, at Liverpool. There was, at the time, reason to believe that this vessel was intended to be employed by the Confederate rebels as a privateer, to prey upon the commerce of the United States. Since then, sufficient has transpired to resolve the impression Into certainty. We have advices that the Ovicdo, the name of which has been changed to the Oveto, has arrived at Nassau, N. P., where, report says, she is to be placed in command of the notorious rebel Semmes, late commander of the Sumter. Complaint was made by a loyal citizen of the United States, a passenger on the Oreto, of the anticipated breach of the neutrality laws; indeed, it was represented that there had already been an infringement of the British Foreign Enlistment act, by the finding of articles of contraband of war on board, and by the putting up of certain fittings since ber arrival in Nassau, whereupon she was seized by the local government, and placed in charge of Lieut. H. B. Hammensley, of the British vessel-of-war Bulldog. It is believed, however, that the seizure of the Oveto is all a sham, and that she will be released in a Low days, free to carry on her work of devastation and plunder. Her principal aim will be to intercept and soize the California steamers

en route to New York; and, as she is represented to be an exceedingly fast and powerful steamer, capable of making eighteen knots an hour-though this may be somewhat exaggerated—the project is by no means a wild one.

It is well known that the pestilent little sand bank on which the town of Nassau is built has been, from the commencement of the rebellion, the chief rendezvous of vessels from England intending to run the blockade of the Southern ports. In this the speculators in the illegal traffic have met with great success and realized enormous profits. It is said that one firm alone, which has a branch in Charleston and another in New York, has cleared no less than one million pounds sterling by these nefarious operations. Where the gain is so immense it is no wonder that, under a government but too willing to wink at the infractions of its own laws on the subject of blockade and neutrality, per sons are to be found ready to incur the risks involved in the trade; and, though very few vessels have run the blockade lately, the prospect of capturing one or two California steamers, with their valuable specie freights, is sufficienti tempting to the cupidity of unscrupulous persons to induce them to embark in the undertaking for which the Oveto is said to have been built.

To be warned is to be forear med: and as w have been notified of the intention of those who control the movements of the Oveto-e vessel capable of doing more mischief than the Sumter-two or three swift and powerful vessels like the Vanderbilt should be at once despatched to cruise after and endeavor to capture her.

How the FRENCH MAY LEARN TO CONQUE Mexico.-Persigny, Napoleon's Prime Minister, s coming here. Let him bring with him a dozen marshals, and let them proceed to West Point. where General Scotf is, and we have no doubt that the veteran warrior, who is a very good natured man, will give them some lessons gratuitously which will let them into the secret of conquering Mexico. Only two generals have ever conquered that country. One is Cortez. He is no longer to be consulted, except through the medium of the spirits. The other is Scott, who still remains in the flesh, and we have no doubt will give the French generals all his plans and maps. They might also consult with advantage the files of the New York HERALD. which give a full and particular account of the whole Mexican campaign of 1846 and 1847. With such aids as these the French army may

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE.

Official.

DISMISSAL OF SURGEON DAVID S. HAYS, CHARGED WITH NEGLECTING WOUNDED SOLDIERS. GENERAL ORDERS-NO. 66.

Surgeon David S. Hays, 110th regiment Pennsylvani Volunteers, having been ordered to conduct to this city a large detachment of sick and wounded men, and having shamofully neglected them after their arrival, the resident directs that for this gross dereliction of duty he be dismissed the service, and he is hereby according

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Official-E. D. Townsand, Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington, June 16, 1862.
PROBABLE EARLY ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. The adoption of the resolution in the Senate meet hereufter at eleven instead of twelve o'clock, is significant of an intention to hurry business through, in view of an early ad as a test vote, and shows that the ultras, who desir that Congress shall remain in session to watch the Pro sident and hamper the administration, will be in the minority, and will not be able to prevent an ad-

"DEVIL'S DAY" IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. when everybody has an opportunity to tickle or to brought in to-day was a resolution of inquiry in regard al Banks' permitting runaway negroes to ride in wagons during his retreat from Winchester, while sick and wounded soldiers were left fainting by the roadside No one here believes this charge of inhumanity on the part of General Banks. The resolution was referred charges and confound those who prefer them.

The resolution to inquire into the reason why the White House, the residence of Mrs. General Lee, on th Pamunkey river, has not been occupied as a military hospital, created some stir in the House. Dur ing the discursion it was stated that a peremp tory order had issued from the War Departmen The Secretary of War was waited upon by Dr. Horac Freen, J. Burns, of the Massachusetts Relief Association and Prosper M. Wetmore, of New York, urging that the White House should thus be occupied. The resolution of cout of fact as to whether the building is suitable, and iso, what reasons prevented its occupation for hospital

An effort is to be made this week to pass the Bank rupt bill. Although there is an acknowledged majority both houses in favor of this measure, nothing can be done until the Judiciary Committee of the Senato choose o report the bill and allow action upon it. The materia interests of the country demand action upon it this see sion. It is a necessary concomitant of the Tax bill. The failure to pass it now will bring irretrievable rule upor every commercial community North and South, and will greatly reduce the amount of revenue to be derived from the Tax bill. The bill introduced by Wm. Foster in the Senate has been well considered. It is the only bill there is any prospect of passing, and if the Judiciary Committee will report, the bill may be passed, and its

DEPARTURE OF LORD LYONS. Lord Lyons has left for England. He leaves Mr. Stew ert, First Secretary of the Legation, as Charge de Af fairs during his absence. Mr. Stewart was presented by Lord Lyons to the State Department and recognized in

THE DISMISSAL OF BURGEON HAYS FROM THE ARMY Dr. Hays, Surgeon of the One Hundred and Tenti ennsylvania regiment, who came here on Saturday ight in charge of the wounded from General Shields service. It was charged that after arriving here, at nine o'clock at night, he went to bed, and left the wounded men to get along as best they could the nex norning. This inhumanity was punished by dismissa from the service as soon as it was reported at the War

THE NAVY.

The Senate a few days ago refused to confirm the nominations of the following officers, formerly in the Navy, and now holding acting appointments for restoration t their former position:—Joseph P. Sanford, to be a Com-mander; Richard T. Renshaw, John Van Ness Philip Edward Y. McCauley, Pendleton G. Watmough, James

ohn S. Harns, to be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Haxton has been ordered to report to Com mander Paulding for temporary duty as Inspector at the New York Navy Yard.

Lieutenant De Kraft has been ordered to the Washing

THE LOCATION OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY. The Senate concluded to-day its deliberations upon the effort was made by Mr. Anthony to have the Naval School

entatives and two naval officers, to examine and report s to the utility of the change of the Naval School to No port, was voted down.

CONSULAR RECOGNITION. Jorge Frederico Darby has been officially recognized Consul General of the republic of Uruguay, to reside at New York.

THE VALUE OF SLAVES. The applicants for compensation for their slaves, under the Emancipation act, respectively value them at

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NEW YORK CANALS. The Vice President presented a memorial from citizens of New York in favor of the enlargement of the Eric and

INCREASE OF THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS. The bill providing additional surgeons for the army was taken up, with the amendment from the House abolishing brigade surgeons, and referred to the Military

Mr. King, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition from serchants of New York in favor of a bankrupt law.

THE BATAVIAN CONSULATE. Mr. McDougatt, (opp.) of Cal., offered a resolution that the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into the sufficiency of the safary of the United States Consul at Batavia. Adopted.

HOUNTIES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., from the Conference Committee on the bill making appropriations for certain positions. native on the bill making appropriations for certain bounties, made a report.

The Vice Presentary called the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Conference Committee had altered the text of the bill. Sirict parliamentary rule requires that a conference committee can only act on the disagreeing votes of the two houses. If such a rule as altering the text of a bill were allowed it might lead to very bud results on important bills, such as appropriation bills. tien bills.

Mr. Foor, (rep.) of Vt., said that no parliamentary law was better settled than that the jurisdiction of a conference committee was limited entirely to disagree ing votes. Such a committee could not put new matter in a bill.

Mr. Powers, (opp.) of Ky., moved to recommit the bit Mr. Fassender, (rep.) of Me., agreed with the remarks f the Vice President and the Senator from Vermont

of the Vice President and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Foot); yet it was sometimes necessary for a conference committee to make a slight alteration or modification in order to make a bill consistent.

Mr. Howe thought there was no definite law on this subject, and thought there were numerous precedents for the course pursued.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of fill, thought this a serious matter. Ho would never consent to establish such

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of fill, thought this a serious matter. He would never consent to establish such a precedent as allowing a conference committee to legislate on new matter in this way. Such a practice was destructive of all good legislation, and would make the Senate simply a body with a veto power over legislation done by a conference committee.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on the Senate concurring in the amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, of Mas., that no persons held to service or labor, called slaves, shall be employed in the navy yards, docks yards, &c., which was rejected by the following vote:—

docks yards, &c., which was rejected by the following yote:—
YEAS—Messrs. Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Lane of Ind., Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Pomeroy. Sunner, Trumbull, Wilmot, Wilson of Mass., Wright—17.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Davis, Donlide, Feasenden, Foster, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Letham, McDougall, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Fen Eyck, Willey, Wilson of Mo.—18.

On the question of concurring in an amendment in regard to repairs of the Naval Academy at Annarolis, and making aportopriations for the contingent exponses of the Academy, a long discussion ensued.

An amendment was adopted providing for a commission to examine the best site for the location of an Academy.

on a further vote the appropriation of \$25,000 for re

On a further vote the appropriation of \$25,000 for repairs at Annapolis was adhered to.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., moved to reconsider the vote providing for a commission rejected.

After further amendment the bill passed.

Mr. Hall, (rep.) of N. H., offered a joint resolution, authorizing the fresheat to purchase Jones' improvement in operating heavy guns.

On motion of Mr. Hals, the resolution in regard to the hour of daily meeting of the Senate was taken up-yeas.

25; pays, 10.

CHANGE IN THE HOUR OF MEETING.

bour of daily meeting of the Senate was taken up—yeas, 20; mays, 10.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (70p.) of Ill., said the vote just taken perhaps showed a determination to bring about an early adjournment of Congress. He thought Congress ought not to adjourn in the present condition of things, unless it means to addicate all authority. Congress ought to make some laws relative to the Southern States, and not leave the President obliged to appoint governors of states because Congress would not act. He supposed the present condition of things would not hast long. He defield that the President could make officers in time of war which he could not do in time of peace. He was opposed to any attempt to hurry an early adjournment before there was any declared policy of the government in regard to the war. He offered an amendment, that the Senate adjourn daily, at four o'clock, unless the Senate adjourn satier.

Mr. FRE-KENEN, (rep.) of Mo., was willing the Senate should adjourn at a reasonable time, unless there was some pressing emergency. If the Senator from Hillhoid and worked as hard as he Mr. Freemender) had, he would not wonly only the desired passed on the pressing emergency. If the Senator from Hillhoid

arr. FER-SAUSA, (rep.) of Mo., was willing the Senate should adjourn at a reasonable time, unless there was some pressing emergency. It the Senator from Himothad worked as hard as he (Mr. Fossenden) had, he would be ready to adjourn; but he had not worked hard for the purpose of making a long session. The President could call Congress together at any moment if there was any necessity. What is congress going to stay for? Are we going to watch the President to see that he does not do necessity. What is congress going to stay four Are we going to watch the Precident to see that he does not do anything unconstitutional? Was the bill for a provisional government sent to the Committee on the Judiciary (of which the Senator from Illinois is chairman) early in the seasion, and but just reported to the Senator if it was going to take as long to pass that bill as it took to got it out of the hands of that committee, in God's name whom will we adjourn? The Senator says the army may do something. As far as he knew the army had been about to do something since iss: November, and there was a plan developing in the recess of s.me great mind; but he did not see as we were anything undone that was necessary to be done, but thought we had a right, after a long session, to adjours, without there was some necessity for staying here.

Mr. Thunnen thought not to increase them by sitting been so severe he ought not to increase them by sitting

Mr. Trusharis thought is the labors of the Senator have been so severe he ought not to increase them by sitting more hours a day. He could already see a great deat of critation late in the day, because Senators become ex-hausted. He saw Senators to-day youing to meet at severe o'clock, who frequently are not here till late in the atternoon, and the Senate obliged to adjourn for want of Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., was opposed to the ad-

Mr. Wissen, (rep.) of Mass., was opposed to the adportment of Congress until many important measures were passed. He should vote to meet at cloven o'c box, for there is an evident determination on the part of the House to adjourn some time about the first of next mouth, and thought we should pay attention to that desire. He would not vote to adjourn Congress this these important measures were acted upon, and thought Congress ought to indicate some policy for the government. He had value gives a policy to the President than take a policy from the President.

Mr. Satzenten, (opp.) of Del., moved to amend Mr. Trumbull's amendment by making the hour of daily adjournment five o clock, instead of four.

Rejected.

Rejected.

Mr. Trumbull's amoudment was then rejected—year nays, 26. Mr. King, (rep.) of N. Y., said he should vote agains

Mr. Kiso, (rep.) of N. Y., said he should vote against it, as he was opposed to the early adjournment of Congress till something is done by the army.

Mr. Dodarrias, (rep.) of Wis., said he expected something to be done by the army. He expected it would celebrate the Fourth of July in Richmond. But he should vote for the resolution without expressing any opinion as to the final adjournment.

Mr. BROWNING, (rep.) of III., was in favor of an early adjournment of Congress, but should vote against the resolution, as he had a great deal of business to do at the departments and in the committee room in the morning.

resolution, as he had a great deal of bishness to do at the departments and in the committee room in the morning.

Mr. Sunne, (rep.) of Mass., opposed the resolution as an attempt to precipitate an early adjournment of Congress. He thought Congress ought not to adjourn till all important measures are passed. It looks like an abandoument of its duty for Congress to adjourn in the present condition of things.

Mr. Halk said if we had so many important measures, it was a reason why we should meet earlier. He represented a constituency whose State Legislature do up all their business in about four weeks. Their committees meet twice every day, and he thought we might as well imitate their example. Hew often do the committees of Congress meet: Once a week. He didn't think they would show patriotism by staying so long, and thought they would gain nothing. In regard to the army, he supposed members of Congress might go up and advise the President. He had done that once or twice, but he would never do it again. The Prosident would manage they adjourned, he could have them together again.

Mr. Fuerni, (rep.) of count, could not see any reasons for attaching much imperiance to this resolution. They had done the same thing often before.

The resolution was modified to read "that on and after the 19th of Jane the Secate meet at eleven a clock," and adopted—pens, 26; nays, 10.

House of Representatives.

Washington, June 18, 1862.

THE CASE OF CHARLES BENET FORTER. Mr. DAWRS, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee Elections, made an adverse report on the petition of Charles Henry Foster, asking admission to a seat as reresentative from the Second district of North Carolina THE RANK OF LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

MCPURENCY, (rsp.) of Par, introduced the following: lived by the Senate and House of Representatives, or grade of Lieucetani, General de sint the same is created in the Army of the rest backets, to be filled the cessation of the present hostification, to be filled the resistion of the present hostification by the somition of the President and confirmation by the Senate of the lier or major general who by more entirest and the services in the notify has exabilished his rightful

Resolved. That the grade hereby created shall conting only during the dife or service of the person first appoint under this joint resolution. MOUNT REGIET OF WOUNTED FOLDERS.

lution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to insure and report whether our coulders wounded at Port Republic have been subject to any unnecessary neglect from our surgeons, &c.

Mr. Wilser, (199.) of lows, canced to be read an extract from a letter in the New York Trabuse, dated Port Royal, stating that the rebeil prisoners are better treated than our own soldiers, and detailing instances of cruel neglect, &c., and offered a resolution to inquire into the facts, and and also to furnish the rame of the general commanding the troops there. Adopted Mr. Fortzs, (rep.) of Wis, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to hatorin the House by whose orders the house of a robol leader at White House bring is guarded and protected by United States soldiers, and withheld from hospital purposes.

Mr. Dons, (rep.) of itsd., wished to make a statement in regard to this matter, in order to disabuse the public middle of air erroneous impression. He happened to be with General McHellan when he took possession of the White House. This White House is spoken of in the newspapers as though it were a large hoffse, somewhat of the proportions of the President's massion. It is a very small house, compared with the White House in this gity. It contains only six rooms, and these are of miderate size. It is in a beautiful locust grove on the banks of the Pamunkey river. It is the place where Washington first met his wife, where he courted and married her. The property is now owned, he (Mr. Dunn) was sure the county we let appreciate, General McGloian placed a gaard around the house to protect it and the yard from injury.

Mr. Porren inquired—Do you not know a guard was

a guard around the house to protect it and the yard from injury.

Mr. Porrex inquired—Do you not know a guard was placed there at the request of Mrs. Lee for its protection?

Mr. Down replied that he did not. It was a very inviting place for the General's headquarters, but he would not use it, and had his tents pitched out in the ploughed ground and in the hot san. He did not oppose the resolution, but thought proper to make this statement.

Mr. Porrex said there was an excellent apring on the promises, which was refused to our soldiers, who had to drink the water of the Panunkey river. The proceedings in this matter were a mere continuation of a conclinatory policy towards unthankful rebels, including General Lee, who was responsible for the death wounds indicted upon our soldiers. It was a burning disgrace to government, and the itouse should take action upon the subject.

abject. Mr. Denn repeated that the house was protected out of respect for the memory of Washington, not from a ten-dor regard for Lee, and expressed surprise that the gen-tiems from Wiscousia (Mr. Fote) should have insing-ated that this protection was placed upon the latter ground. The country would appreciate the motive of our Communiting General.

Commanding Genera.

Mr. Sanowing, (rop.) of N. Y., had visited the place.

Mr. Sanowing, (rop.) of N. Y., had visited the place.

Mr. Sanowing was built within the last ten or affect years—

a great many years since Weshington was gainered to

his fathers. The land is high and admirably adapted to

heapital purposes. There are seven outcoldings in good

condition, and he has been informed by several pursons

connected with the service that the houses were ca
mine of account of the property of the condition of the condition of the condition. such scattmentality as that they should not be used for sing ann wounded sudders of the Union, for the scalable human to which Washington suffered and con tributed so much. On the Secretary of War telegraph

need for such and wounded soldiers of the Union, for the establishment of which Washington suffered and contributed so mach. On the secretary of War telegraphing that the houses should be used for Respitals, some of not of licitalian's army—he hoped it was not Refered himself.—ropides that these who urged the request were entained of the war and of the country.

Afr. Dawis, (rep.) of Muss., testified as to the facts stated. He was there bilimed, and, togother with a colleague, was prevented from passing over the grounds in order to reach the steamboat. He was confronted by a bayonet, and informed that there were positive orders to prevent anybody from trespassing on the premises. He was also told that a captain was the day before put under arrest for allowing jorsons to cross the grounds. The resolution passed.

Neurous Ribn while wounded solvers walk.

Mr. VOORIERS, (op.) of Ind., offered as a preamble a statement from the New Albany Ledger, in which it is said that during the recent retreat General Sanks formished government transportation for negroes, thus carring for them to the exclusion and neglect of our wounded soldiers, who had to walk. Appended to this was a resolution instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the Var to higher him to and report the facts.

Mr. Richardson, (pp.) of Ill., said he had heard the same charges made by soldiers.

The resolution was adopted.

An unsuccessful motion was made to lay the preamble on the tribic, the c neideration of which went over.

THE NAYY BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the special order, viz:—Business relating to the Navy bill, to establish and equalize the grade of line officers—amended and passed. Admirals to rank with major generals, and commodores with brigadier generals, a.e. standing at the Naval Academy to be styled middle made prevaised the have being come as efficient of the may charges; it provides a Bureau of Steam Engineering and a tire and efficient and secretaing.

During explantations on the above bill, Mr. Sengwick asked

ght to a very crowded house, with Mme. Borchard at

sonora, which role she played with great success, and demonstrated her powers as a dramatic artist with even D'Angri, although laboring under a heavy cold, was suporb as Acuzena, especially in the last scone. Signer briglia, who took the place of Brignoli-that art well, and deserved all the applause he received. Sign Amodio, although not possessing the power or the cu tivation of his late brother, whose memory is still fresh in the minds of a New York audience, has a delightful eputation in Mexico, and promises to retain it here. To night, the last of the regular summer season "Linda di Chamounix," and selections from "La Fille du Regi mont," with Mosdames Borchard and Herrmann, are an nounced. To-morrow night Uliman's benefit comes off, after which the Academy will be closed for a time.

my or Music,-in response to a most flattering call of the leading citizens of Brooklyn, Miss Bateman, who so de lighted them on the previous Tuesday, appeared again before a very numerous audience last evening. Th genuineness of the invitation to the fair young artiswas manifested in the spontaneous enthusiasm with occasion her mother's popular and thrilling tragedy of Geraldine," in which she sustained the trying part of the heroine. The plot has been atready published and Miss Bateman's performance of Geraldino elaborat npassioned econos, but those who witnessed her porraiture last evening were unable to say whether sh was more persuasive in her pathos or more impressive in the tragic portions of the piece. Mr. H. L. Bateman, nather of the young favorite, performed the part of the hard, and realized the most truthful conception of that intensely impassioned part. His acting was powerful when delivering his curse upon the house of Geraldine, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., performed the wicked, will, in prefix the great effect; indeed everything this actor does is artistic. The whole piece was well sustained.

Miss Bateman will appear again this (Tuesday) evening, at the Brooklyn Academy, and will sustain, at the request of several persons, her celebrated character of Capulet's fair daughter in Romeo and Juliet. vas more persuasive in her pathos or more impressiv

Movements of the Rebel Jackson

A loyal black came into camp last evening, and re. rmy at Sudley Church, near Bull run battle field, the bject of whose visit was to learn the number of th cope at this point, and return to Jackson at midnight fow of Major Duffey's men went out and cap Reports are current here that Jackson has reinforced General Lee.

Nashville, June 16, 1862. The Union forces in the second day's fight at Chait nooga were composed of the Ninth Michigan, Thirty-eighth Indiana and First Wiscensin regiments, Hewett's Kentucky and Edgerton's Ohio batteries. The gallantry of our troops elicited universal commendation

Total Loss of the British Brig Oraville Boston, June 16, 1862.
The British brig Oraville, from Ciantugos for Boston, with a cargo of sugar, struck on a coral reef near the late of Pines 26th of May, and became a total wreck.

News from General Halleck's Army. Despatches of this date from General Halleck have bee entures with regard to Beauregard's army, which is approved to still remain in the vicinity of Okolona, Oper-

Personal Intelligence. Lord Lyons, the English Ambassador, has engage-apartments at the Brevoort House, where he is expecte to arrive to day. He will sail for Europe in the steam ship Persia to-morrow.

Arrivals and Departures.

ASPINWALL—Steamship Ariel.—Mrs C T Fay, infant evant: B D Rodman and wife, Mrs T F Steere and of B Grossy, G B Van Brum, 8 Deig, C Wetherlit, P

THE BOAT SERVICE OF THE HERALD. Our Correspondents with the Army and

the Navy. Mr. O. R. Ingersoll, the well known boatbuilder of this city, yesterday shipped a fine new boat, or our account, for our correspondents at Key West. The boat was exhibited in front of our office in the earlier part of the day, and was generally admired as a most beautiful specimen of naval architecture. She is named the Sylph, is of Whitehall shape nineteen feet long, clinker built, of white cedar, and finished with great care. She is intended to be used by our correspondents in boarding vessels

This is only one illustration of the machinery required in the management of a great newspaper All our correspondents at the various points at which our navy is operating have to be supplied with boats for the performance of their duty, in the same way as our representatives with the army in the field have to be provided with fleet horses to keep up with the movements of our land forces. The expense thus devolved upon us is necessarily very heavy; for all these correspondents have to be maintained in the field, while all the expenses of their outfits, including boats, horses, pistols, saddles, field glasses, &c., are also chargeable to us. We have now some thirty correspondents with the army and navy; and, with the perfection with which all our arrangements are made, our extended system of correspondence works with the precision of a well ordered machine.

When the HERALD was first established we wer onsidered very enterprising for placing a single boat on the waters of the New York bay for boarding vessels arriving at this port. Now we have boats at every important point of the American coast where our squadrons are operating against the rebellion. This is, of course, altogether inde pendent of the arrangements of the Associated Press for boarding vessels from Europe off Cape Race and Father Point, below Quebec. Such is the enterprise that gives character and useful-

ness to a leading newspaper.

During the Crimean war the London Times prided itself greatly on having a solitary correspondent-Bull Run Russell-with the army of operation. And yet the Times is considered a great newspaper all over the world. We make no splurge over the matter; but instead of one we have twenty or thirty correspondents with all the divisions of the army, to say nothing of our other world. It is only in this way that we can satisfy the desires of the public for a continuous stream of the news of the whole globe, flowing in in a steady stream from every quarter where import-

Death of Captain Berry.

Captain Clinton Berry, Second New York regiment

Arrival of the Nova Scotian Off Cap Race-Caractacas the Winner of Sr. Jones N. P., June 14, 1862.

The steamship Nova Scotlan arrived off Cape Race a by the news vacht of the Press. Her news is anticipated On Mr. Sanfield's motion, in the House of Commons the government had a majority of 302

The winner of the herby was Caractacas. The bet ting against him was £40 to £1.

THE MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Desperate Fighting in the Valley of the Shenandoah, Va .- McClellan' Advance on Richmond-The Great Naval Battle on the Mississippi-Maps Rams-Progress of Affairs at New Or-leans and Memphis-The Defeat of the French in Mexico-General Prim in the Metropolis, &c., &c., &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Persia, Captain Lott, will save this port at noon on Wednesday for Liverpool.

relock to-morrow morning.

Tus New York Henald-Edition for Europe-will be ablished at eight e'clock to morrow morning, and wil contain graphic accounts of the Desperate Fighting in the Shenandoal: Valley, Va., between the Union Forces under Generals Shields and Frement, and the Rabels under General Jackson; A highly interesting account from our Special Correspondent of the Great Naval Battle in the Mississippi River, accompanied with Maps of Fort Piliow Union Army under McClellan in front of Richmond, and he different Divisions of the Union Army, North and South: Interesting Accounts of the Situation of Affairs in feat of the French in Mexico; A Report of the Arrival in Metropolis, and a record of all important events of the

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for malling, six cents Sampson Low, Sou Co., No. 47 Ludgate Hill, London England, will receive advertisements and subscription or the HERALD.

Official Drawings of Starray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

RESTUCKT. EXTIS CLASS 25.—June 16, 1862.

41, 11, 19, 22, 8, 46, 40, 42, 70, 73, 4, 66.

KENTUCKT, ULASS 284—June 16, 1862.

35, 25, 4, 46, 22, 60, 31, 38, 14, 67, 45, 13, 66.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MORITAT, EDDY & CO., Covinguo, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Kentucky and Delaware State Lotteries.

RENTUCET, EXTRA CLASS 231—June 1d, 1862.

74, 47, 70, 50, 2d, 1, 63, 58, 34, 52, 14, 33.

DELAWARE, CLASS 235—June 16, 1862.

69, 45, 13, 23, 47, 35, 36, 12, 7, 68, 49, 55, 44.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.

Wilmington, Delaware, or Covington, Kentucky.

Royal Havana Lottery.—See Officia rawing of June 5, in another column. TAYLOR & CO.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lot. teries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES. Broker, No. 11 Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

Straws .- Knox's Rule is, that to Insur

The New Drama, Gwynnette Vaughan, was well played, and attracted two large audiences at Barnum's Maseum yesterday and last evening. It will be produced again to-day at 5 and 7% o'clock. Com. Nuts, the Infant Grator, &c., at all bours.

Leighton's Premium Shirts-Manufac-tured by M. A. LEIGHTON & CO., 483 Broadway. \$18 per cozon, \$24 and \$30. Mrs. L. Fargo, t21 Variek Street, Manu factures latest styles gentlemen's Shirts, Collars, 4c., t order, at short notice.

Dog Skin Shoes, Goat Skin Balmorals. cs of every kind. LORIN BROOKS & SON, 434 Broadway, corner of Howard street. At Jeffers', 573 Brondway, Ladles' Elas-tic Boots, \$1 50, \$1 75 and \$2; Balmorals, \$2, \$2.25 and \$2.50; gents fine Shoes and Silppers, youths' and children's Bal-morals, Shoes and Galters. JEFFERS, 673 Broadway.

Photographic Albums.—A Variety of these elegant articles supplied to the trade by A. DOWLING to and of Nassau street. Twelve Cartes de Vinites for \$1, excelled at any price, at BALCH'S, 223 Greenwich orner of Baroley.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and

The Best Blacking in Use-Legrand Composition Blacking. For sale by all groceries, house fur mining and shoe stores. Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all druggists.

Hill's Hatr Dye, 50 [Cents, Black or brown; best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay street, and sold by airdrugglass.

Trusses. Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Giller, No. 2 Veley a ract (under the Astor House), op-postte the church. A Fermile attends lades. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. Hollows y's Medicines Cures Coughs

MISCELLANEOUS.

A T \$3, \$3 m. "les, now ready at JONES", 10 and 12 Aus

AT BARKER'S THE BBO. AND MOST NATURAL Call and see thom as Go A STICLES FOR SOLDIERS AT BALTIMONE, WASH

A legion and other joints occupied by Uffen thouse should be sent at half rates by the [HARNDES EXPRES.] A LL SIZES BUNTING AND SILK PLAGS ON HAND

AT GIMBREDE'S, \$4 ALBUMS (FIFTY PICTURES retailed at \$3. Wedding Cards, Note Paper, Monograms

A PURE TOBACCO.—YELLOW BANK TOBACCO. purities, for sale by all tobacco and segar cealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER, 209 Water street.

A LLEVIATOR. -DR. BRIGGS' NEWLY INVENTED A TIENTION!-DR. BRIGGS, THE CHIROPODIST, IS

BERGEN HEIGHTS WATER CURE C. C. SCHILL

city odice, 9.3 Broadway, near Twenty-second street. LATDLAW, M. D., Rendent Physician, Hodon, Feounty, N. J. Board from \$6 to \$10; treatment weekly. CRUTCHES AND CANES FOR THE MILLION AT the manufacturer's. C. PINNELL, No. 2 Cortlandt surest.

CUT THIS OUT.—BROWNE'S PATENT METALLS
Weather Strips excludes dust, was and rain from
doors and windows of every description. Principal depot
212 Broadway, room 14.

CHIROPODISTS -LITTLEFIELD & WESTBEVELT have removed from opposite St. Micholas' Hotel to cadway, a few doors above Thirteenth st. eet, where attinue their successful treatment of corns, bunious, a Continue their successful treatment of corns, bunious, mails, &c., &c.

CORNS CURED FOR 25 CENTS BACH.—BUNOSE bad natis ac., cured by Dr. RICE, practical Chropodist. Office 58 Sowery, over the Citizens' Bank. Lee Annithistor cures corns, bunions, dc. 25 cents person. Sent by mail.

DEAFNESS: ITS CAUSES AND PREVENTION -- A P ons. Price 50 cents. CARLETON, Publisher.

DR E BUNFORD LIGHTHILL, MST. MARK'S PLACE

DANVILLE, PA., JUNE 2, 1862.

Dear Sir-in February, 1861. I was afflicted

Dr. WM. H. GREGG:—
Draw Sir—In February, 1861. I was afflicted with the Sugar Disactes, and for five mooths I passed more than two galous of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twenty-four hours. It was obliged to get up as often as ten or twenty-four hours. I may be up the month of July. 1891, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours tray. DH WITT.
Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEEN, Agents, 65 Cliff street, N. Y.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EARS, Bilindness, and all discases of the Eye and Ear; no Nervous Affections and Catarrh, the frequent cause of deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES. Consultation free, personals or by letter, 609 Broadway. FLAGS, FLAGS, FLAGS, FLAGS.

Best English Bunting and Silk Flags.
Silk, Musin and Paper Toy Flags, all sires.
Eacl-a Spears, Git Hells, Poles, Staffs and Orsas
HOJEE & GRAHAM, Manufacturers, 37 Duance

FLAGS MADE OF DOUBLE WARPED BRGL bunting, at ANNIN & CO. S. 99 Futton street, corne william. (Established in 1847.)

PLAGS, GILT BALLS, EAGLES, SPEARS, POLES FLAGS: FL

JOHN N. STEARNS,
No. 60 Cedar arrest, nearly opposite the Po

LIPPMAN & BACHMANN, MAGNETIC MUSK-CAP Fowders, the only infallible remedy for the destruc-tion of Ronches, Corton Buys, Eed Bysg, Ants, Mothe, Fleen, Rata and Mice. Depot 64 Broadway.

DILES, PISTULA AND DISEASES OF THE PELVIC

S—T—1860—X.—DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.—
Of this celebrated brand, appears to be in every one's mouth, as well as on every one's table. They are a splendid article and can be relied upon to strugglica and invigorate vibunisted nature. SURGEONS WANTED. SEVERAL COMPETENT AND

reliable Surgeons, to follow up every advance of the corps d'armee of the United States, to coloim to the dank. Address Drs. Brown & Alexander, government embalmen, and the only practitioners in the United States of the colourated French process of Professor Sucquet, of Paris, B street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Washington, D. C. To consumptives.

Williamsburg, Kings county, K. Y THE LAMENT OF THE FLEA.

Long years have I wandered unfettered and free.

And laid in the couch of the rich and the poor,

And frightened the warrior bold.

And frightened the warrior-hold.

But power is waning fast from me—
A Powder Magnetic and strong,
Invented by Lyon, is deash to our tribe,
And away I must travel ere long.
Lyon's Powder is harriess to mankind, but will kill all
house insects, garden worms, plant bugs, &c. Lyon's Magnette Fills are sure death to raty and mice. Sold everywhere.

D. S. BARNES, &c Brondway, New York.

DD REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., OR EIGHTY-SECOND U. S. V.—All the returned prisoners from Salisbury, N. C., are ordered to report themselves at Governor's Island, on Tiesday afternoon, 17th inst., as from information received from the Psymaster. United States Army, the parent will commence on Wednesday morning, and it is absolutely necessary that the men should be present.

CAPTAIN SKADY, Co. F., Chairman.
Licut J. W. DEMPSEY, on the part of the Committee.

OTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—ALL THE RETURNED OF prisoners from Selisbury, N. U., are ordered to represent the forest of the fine of the prisoners of Gerentor's Laind, on Tuesday afformed the 17th Inst., as from information received from the Paymaner, United States Army, the payment will commence on Wednesday morning, and it is absolutely necessity the the men should be present. JAMES S. KIRKER, R. Captain of Engineers, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS,
PALAGE OF MUSIC and
PALAGE OF MUSIC and
Corner of Sixth avenue and Poursonth Mired.
Lessee and Proprietor,
On MONDAY, June 16, 1892,
AND EVERY ATTERNON AND EVENING
During the Week,
A RICH AND VARIED ENTERTAINMENT
BY THE BEST ALTINIS IN THE COUNTEY.
THERE DISTINGT ESTABLISHMENTS IN ONE.
ONLY ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

LOOK AT THE LEADING TALENT.

For the Vocal Department in the Control of the Vocal Department in the Control of the Vocal Department in the Vocal Depar In MUZIO'S AMOUR POLKA (repeated by general uses), and other Chales Salastian Control of the Chalestian Control of the Chalest

Director
Massical Conductor,
Nortice to the Parkons of the Chemons, Can
Surroy Stright with only appear in one part of the
at the Paince of Music this overlag, Nr. Niton havin
y comented that he should assume the next at the A dekness, Stant, m. this country, m. this country. Por the Ballet Department - NABEL CUBAS SENURITA INABEL CUBAS aread billet.

SENORITA ISABEL CURAS WIL appear in the grand ballet of LA GITANELLA Y EL CUAIO.

MILE CAROLINE THELEUR, Mile, HELENE, SIGNOR AIMINES, HERR WEITHOFF, and a superburpt of French, Spanish, Italian and English and English of the Conclusion of the Later Conclusion of the La

A choice programme, concluding with the NEW GRAND MILITARY UNION FANTABIA, componed expressly for the Cremoune Gardens by. THOMAS BAKER. In order to produce the effects required in the nation noticean, real Cannon will be used, and an extra Military ass Band assist in addition to Mr. Baker's spice.

the distance, "Disc"—Tramping of armed mon-The-charge—The repulse—Arrival of reinfercoments—The din-hattle—Union arms victorious—The resreat, amid cheers of the Federal Soldiers, and music of victory. During the Promenate Concert, and at all other times, guests can have served in the Garden EXCEPT LIQUORS. REFERSHMENTS OF ALL KINDS EXCEPT LIQUORS.

The evening senter aline at controls with the EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES in the Turkish pavilion.

In a new and beautiful ACT OF HORSEMANSHIP-FIRST APPEARANCE OF MALE, MARIA SIGNOR BLISS, JULIAN KENT, CONRAD INCOTREES, With a fine curps of Athletes.

IN THE GARINS AND PALACE.

EVERY APPERINGON.

COM. FOOTE AND COL. RWALL, the most perfectly formed, smallest and best consisted the most perfectly formed, smallest and best consisted.

LITTLE MEN OF THE WORLD, will hold their interesting levees, drawn in melt ministered barrot. by the

will hold their interesting levers, drawn in menchariot, by the
SMALLRET MORSES RVET TERM.
These great attractions, and many others much
To Gardon, Paince, Pavillon of ADALESION,
Children to the ail recommended to the ail recom